

Germans Halt; Mass Guns for New Blow; Italian Troops Reinforce Allied Line

Schwab Gets Steel Priority For Shipping

New Director's First Official Action Ends Old Dispute

Railway Board Agrees to Plan

"How Many Plates Are Needed?"—"All That Can Be Made," He Replies

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A disagreement of three weeks' standing between the Shipping Board and the railroad administration over steel deliveries was cleared away to-day at a conference with the War Industries Board, called at the request of Charles M. Schwab, the new Director General of Shipbuilding.

Under the agreement reached the Shipping Board will continue to have priority in steel deliveries over all other war industries except warship construction, and the railroad administration will get all the steel it requires to build locomotives. On the other hand, the railroads will change the character of new car construction so as to reduce the total of 1,250,000 tons of steel plates which the administration has demanded for locomotives and cars.

Question Long Disputed

For weeks the question of whether the railroads should be given the full tonnage requested has been subject of dispute. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has had priority on steel right and maintained that its requirements were so great a full allotment should not be given the railroads nor the priority order changed.

Mr. Schwab's first move on assuming his duties to-day was to ask Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board to arrange a conference to settle the matter, with the result that John Skellern Williams, director of purchases for the railroad administration; Mr. Schwab, Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, and Charles Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were called together.

It was made known after the conference that priorities already in effect would be maintained, and at the same time the railroads would be able to carry out their locomotive and car building programs. In connection with the change to be made in car construction, it was intimated that all freight and coal cars in the future might be of wood, steel being used only for the trucks and frames.

Must Guarantee Cars

No announcement as to the exact terms of settlement or tonnage allotted to the railroads was forthcoming at the War Industries Board. One important feature of the settlement, it was learned, however, was that the railroad administration will be expected to guarantee 100 per cent supply for steel and other materials needed by those given priority in steel in order to benefit under the arrangement.

During the conference Mr. Schwab was asked: "How many plates can you use?"

"All that can be made," was the prompt response. "I intend to speed up the shipbuilding programme and I need steel."

According to the officials of the War Industries Board, the output of steel plates for all war purposes will be increased by 20,000 tons per week by July 1 as the result of additions now being made to the Steel Corporation's mills.

Fleet Corporation Moves Headquarters To Philadelphia

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Wilson May Name Ford to Direct Aero Production

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson is believed to have under consideration Henry Ford for director general of aeroplane production. The appointment of Charles M. Schwab as director general of shipbuilding and other recent appointments tend to show that the President is coming to the idea that the way to get rapid quantity production of munitions and implements of war is by placing in charge of their manufacture men who have succeeded in large enterprises. Except recently in connection with the Liberty motor, Mr. Ford has had little experience with aircraft manufacture, but his ability to manage quantity production is undisputed.

It is generally admitted that the chief difficulty to be overcome in manufacturing the Liberty motor and aeroplanes equipped with it is in quantity production rather than in engineering. Mr. Ford is surrounded by a great staff of experts who have had unequalled experience in attaining quantity production by machine methods.

Teuton Agents Sell Drugs to Soldiers Here

Intelligence Official Says 20,000 Aliens Are at Liberty in N. Y.

Military Court Called Only Cure

Senator Smoot Declares Measure Is in Conflict With Constitution

WASHINGTON, April 19.—German agents are peddling heroin to soldiers on the streets of New York City, Norman H. White, of the Military Intelligence Section of the War Department, with headquarters in New York City, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day in urging the passage of the Chamberlain bill which

New York Sinks To Eighth Place In Loan Drive

District Subscribed \$23,285,100 Yesterday, Bringing Total to \$341,534,950

The New York district yesterday sank still lower in the Liberty Loan campaign. Only the Richmond and Atlanta Federal Reserve districts have a poorer record for the first eleven days of the campaign.

Instead of leading the country, as it confidently expected, the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes this city, is tied for eighth place with both Philadelphia and Cleveland. These three districts have each subscribed only 37 per cent of their official quota. The total subscription for the eleventh day in this district was \$23,285,100. In order to fill the official minimum of \$900,000,000 in the twenty-five days of the campaign, the New York District ought to average \$36,000,000 daily, and to achieve the self-allotted goal of \$1,500,000,000 the average ought to be \$60,000,000. The subscription

Foch Building Army to Deal Winning Blow

He Will Strike When the Allied Force He Is Assembling Is Ready

Italians Show Unity of Allies

Form Right Wing in France and Join Reserves on Western Front

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Italian troops are being added to the force of reserves which General Foch is building up in France, it was announced at the Italian Embassy here to-day. The dispatch said that the news was accepted with the greatest enthusiasm in the Italian Parliament, even the Socialists applauding. Premier Orlando said that the Italians formed the right wing of the Allied army, and that it was fitting it should be called upon for aid where the enemy was attacking.

This is information of the highest importance. It means apparently that the man-power of Italy, which has not been so heavily drawn upon as the man-power of France and England, will be brought further into action to stem the German tide. Italy has never been able to use all her men of military age upon her front or to arm and equip them. What will be done now will be the sending of Italian reserves into France and the arming by the Allies of Italians to take their places in Italy.

Step Showing Unity Of the Allies' Aims

This step means further unity, both military and political, among the Allies. It would hardly be taken unless there were a promise that adequate reserves would be thrown into Italy by Foch in case of an attack by the Central Powers upon the Italian front.

Nor would it have been taken unless there were a virtual unity of political purposes among the Allies. France and England must be supporting Italy's war aims. And this has become easy, because Italy has abated much of her before striking back until he can build up an army with which to strike a winning blow. To the great reserve he is accumulating will go the men drawn from Italy, the men who have been shipped from this country, about twice as fast now as they ever were shipped before, and the men rushed from England from the forces in training there, whose places will be taken by the men in whom the extension of the draft in England, just about to become a law, makes available.

Counter Attack May Be Delayed

The blow which Foch will strike may be long delayed. It will be recalled that Petain did not strike back at Verdun until the German offensive had lasted months. When he did strike he recovered in a few days all the ground that the Germans had taken months to capture. The present German positions in Picardy and Flanders are of that sort. They may be retaken quickly once Foch has his army ready.

Information has just come here which explains the situation with regard to Flanders. The delay of French reinforcements in reaching the northern front and some unfortunate remarks of General Maurice, who talks to the press for the British army in London, have led to doubts about the Allied reserves.

The French were slow in coming up because the main Allied railroad back of the front is under fire from German shells south of Amiens. The French had to be brought up by some other route further from the front, and this route appears to have been inadequate for the rapid movement of reserves. The Germans, in effect, cut the British off from the French by their southern drive. Their northern effort was probably dictated by the knowledge that French aid would be slow in reaching the British in Flanders, and, perhaps, could not be sent there in large numbers without laying the southern battle area open to a sudden attack.

On the question of man power, now uppermost, military men here have attempted to analyze recent statements about the armies of Great Britain. This goes to show that the empire has 6,000,000 men in her forces. Of these it is estimated that 2,000,000 would be in England in training and acting as a reservoir to make up for wastage at the front. Shipping considerations

Rome Sends Army to Help Foch

ROME, Thursday, April 18.—Premier Orlando announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that Italian troops would be dispatched to the battlefield in France. His declaration, which was received with a storm of applause, follows:

"Italy, which follows with admiration the heroic efforts of the Anglo-French troops on the Western front, could not remain absent from the battlefields of France. She wishes to bring to her Allies tangible proof of solidarity, and very soon the colors of Italian regiments will fly over the fields of Picardy beside those of the French, British, American, Belgian and Portuguese, thus sealing the union which exists between the Allied peoples and governments."

Haig, on Dominating Hills, Blocks Advance to Coast

Ludendorff Pauses to Take Account of Losses—Public in Britain Is Confident, Realizing That Kaiser's Army Is Now Battling Against Time

By Arthur S. Draper

(Tribune Cable Service)
LONDON, April 19.—The news from the battlefield is the best for a month. Since Tuesday the situation has been steadily improving, and to-day Haig is able to report his lines are intact, that the Germans have stopped their hammering tactics, and that the British hold the hills covering the northward advance to the coast.

It is safe to say that the first phase of the Battle of Arras is ended. Ludendorff is taking stock of the situation, and he is finding that the great thrust for the coast has losses as well as gains.

Britain "Bucking Up"

Great Britain has bucked up. She views the future confidently, she believes her gallant forces have weathered the worst of the hurricane, and that death and destruction are what Ludendorff has gained for his investment of 150,000 casualties and gigantic supplies of munitions.

He has driven the British off the hard-earned Passchendaele Ridge; he has made a deep indentation to the west of Arras; he has captured, perhaps, many prisoners and a hundred or so guns and forced the destruction of a large quantity of stores, but his effort for a break through has succeeded no better than Haig's long campaign for Passchendaele Ridge. Both fell short of their real objective. Both are so-called "near victories."

Ludendorff's troops are further from their bases and are forced to run their communications through the barren, shell-torn areas east of Ypres and west of Arras.

If Haig Holds He Wins

Time is Haig's ally and Ludendorff's great enemy. The French reserves are now where they are most needed, and Ludendorff has lost some of the initiative. The Germans are a little nearer the coast, but nothing matters if they are held where they now stand.

Ludendorff is beaten unless he advances; Haig wins if he holds. No sane person believes the Germans

30 American Raiders Enter German Trench

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 19.—Thirty American infantrymen, with the same number of French troops, raided the German line on the right bank of the Meuse this morning, inflicting many casualties on the enemy.

The Americans found the enemy trenches empty, but saw the bodies of several Germans in the American party, apparently members of a working party, who had been caught in the American barrage.

The enemy laid down a counter barrage soon after the American barrage started, but all the Americans returned safely to their trenches.

"We Hold, We Will Do More," Says Foch

(By The United Press)
MILAN, Italy, April 19.—"We hold the Boche waves, but that is not sufficient; we will do something more," General Foch is quoted as saying, in an interview published by the "Corriere della Sera" to-day.

Haig Regains Lost Ground; French Line Holding Firm

Teutons Prepare for Heavy Bombardment of British Positions on Mt. Kemmel

Artillery Is Moved Over Ypres Canal

Petain's Men Increase Their Prisoners in Actions About Montdidier

The great battle on the West front paused yesterday. Rain and sleet fell. At no point did the enemy renew his infantry assaults.

But on the muddy, shell-scarred field the Germans were observed to be making intense preparations to strike again.

For the second day in succession the Berlin night official statement declared there was no change in the situation.

On the Allied side the defending forces were strengthened by the arrival of Italian troops, in numbers not stated, who have taken up the extreme right of the line adjoining the Swiss border.

The only Italians who have fought in France hitherto have been the crews of the great Caproni bombing airplanes.

Premier Orlando in Rome announced that Italian forces would soon be fighting under General Foch on the battlefield of Picardy.

The Germans are reported to be bringing some of their heaviest batteries west across the Ypres-Comines Canal for a bombardment of Mount Kemmel, preparatory to a grand assault on this southern bulwark of Ypres. This height was heavily shelled yesterday, but no new infantry action developed.

On the south side of the Lys salient the British have taken back a small area west of Robecq captured by the Germans in their desperate assaults of Thursday. The British hold firmly the line of La Bassée Canal and have destroyed by gunfire all the bridges the enemy succeeded in throwing across.

Berlin yesterday claimed the capture of 1,600 prisoners and "some guns" in the action.

There has been a violent artillery duel on the scene of the French success of Thursday southeast of Montdidier. The French Thursday night cleaned up many machine gun nests there. Their prisoners have been increased to 650.

The enemy is massing troops near this part of the front, apparently for a new attempt to reach Amiens.

In the three days since they took Messines Ridge the Germans have failed to gain any ground, and their losses in fruitless assaults, according to both official and unofficial accounts, have been extremely heavy.

Germans Rushing Reorganization of Battered Forces

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 19.—Along the northern battlefield at noon to-day the Germans were still resting on their arms after the bitter defeat which they suffered yesterday in their great drive. Up to that hour



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Must Check Work of Spies

"Firing squads ought to have been established in the beginning," he said. "We should certainly wait no longer. We should establish them now and work them overtime to make up for lost time."

He warned the committee that unless some such step was taken to check the work of German agents in this country the country would find that a "Ku Klux Klan" would spring up which

Day's Total \$114,979,000

The twelve Federal Reserve districts, which cover the entire country, are \$116,000,000 behind their official quota schedule. The amount of subscriptions in the forty-eight states for the eleventh day of the drive for the dollars of Liberty reached \$114,979,000, which compares unfavorably with the total for the previous day of \$136,811,660. The aggregate of pledges so far was announced yesterday as \$1,204,714,250 by the Treasury Department in Washington.

St. Louis, which leads the rest of the country in the liberality with which its citizens have poured forth gold for victory, has contributed more than double the amount New York has in proportion to its quota. Atlanta, which stands hopelessly in last place, will only fill 18 per cent of her allotment of \$7,733,000 by the end of the campaign, unless she changes her pace.

Details of the loan campaign—On Pages 6 and 7.

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